

Mr. C. Narayanaswami Chetty said that in rural areas, people were not sending their children to school and their education was very much neglected, especially during agricultural operations. If these rules were brought into force, there would be considerable improvement.

Mr. Mir Mahomed Sab pointed out that there were children in the State between the age of 9 and 11 who never attended schools. The existing rules were nominal and were never enforced strictly.

The Inspector-General of Education remarked that the proposal was, of course, a good one, but funds were not available just at the present moment. If money were forthcoming, something could be done. It was the duty of the Municipality also to look to the interests of the children in their localities, and if they are willing to share the burden, Government would have no objection to do everything to advance education in their areas and to open as many schools as possible and to keep them efficient.

The Dewan replied that all these questions would be taken up one by one as funds become available.

Mr. H. Narayanaiya said that it was very necessary that primary education should be made compulsory, and that expenditure in other respects should be curtailed and somehow money should be found for educating the children of the State. There were many *hoblis* in which there were Government schools and the law pertaining to the compulsory education should be enforced in these schools. He said that it was also very desirable that practical training, such as gardening, etc., should be given in primary classes. He remarked that the present day inspection of schools was only a motor inspection which served no good purpose. Schools should be inspected in detail twice a year.

The apparatus in high school classes were very inadequate and as soon as the students entered the university course, they were not in a position to handle them. He emphasised the need for increasing the apparatus in science rooms in high schools.

He also requested that the programme of technical and other education detailed in the Education Memorandum should be brought into force as early as possible.

He was of opinion that the present pay of Rs. 50 on which high school teachers were started was very inadequate. Under the present system, no good teacher could be available for such a small sum. He would suggest that the minimum starting pay in high schools might be fixed at Rs. 100.

Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya was of opinion that it was quite possible to carry out the programme which the Government had laid down with the money now they had allotted. He condemned the large expenditure of money on buildings. He was also of opinion that by converting all scholarships into loans, a considerable amount of money could be released for education.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah said that the object of Government in making attempts to educate the children of the State being to spread knowledge among all classes of

SUBJECT No. 129.

Primary education to be made compulsory in rural areas.

Mr. C. Narayanaswami Chetty, Chikballapur Taluk.

SUBJECT No. 130.

Improvement of primary and secondary education.

Messrs. H. Narayanaiya, Chikballapur Taluk and M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Mysore University.

people without any distinction, it was the duty of Government to encourage those classes which were very backward in education.

With regard to the scheme of scholarships proposed by Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya, he said that Government had all along been awarding scholarships of different kinds, especially to the Brahmin community from a very long time and no such scheme of loans was put forward then.

*Reply of Government.*—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 131.

(1) Grant of backward community scholarships.

Messrs. M. Ramachandra Rao Scindia, Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore; and C. Naraharaiya, Nelamangala Taluk.

Mr M. Ramachandra Rao Scindia stated that the backward scholarships were not uniformly distributed. The children of the rich and well-to-do were benefitted more than the children of the poor and deserving. It was very desirable that only the poor and deserving should get them. Under the present system of distribution, many of the scholarships lapsed, since boys belonging to certain communities for which scholarships were allotted, could not be found. He suggested that arrangements might be made to have the lapsed scholarships distributed among other backward classes.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao remarked that most of the lapsed scholarships were distributed in Bangalore or Mysore. There were about four thousand Mahomedans in Chikmagalur in addition to a number of Korachars and Woddars, whose case never appealed to the authorities. It was very necessary that these lapsed scholarships should be distributed among the most deserving people wherever they might remain.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer said that, at present, scholarships were being distributed on the basis of the population of each community. While boys were getting the scholarships, girls did not get them. He considered it necessary that the number of scholarships to some of the backward communities should be raised. For instance, the scholarships which were given to the Panchama community were not adequate.

The Inspector-General of Education explained that scholarships were granted in proportion to the total population of each community and no other rules could be adopted at present.

The Dewan replied that the matter would be referred to the Education Board and on receipt of their report, this question would be considered.

(2) Tenure of scholarships to backward communities.

Mr. M. Subbaiya, Bangalore City Municipality.

Mr. G. Paramasivaiah represented that the allotment that was made for awarding scholarships to backward communities was Rs. 1,00,000 and that this amount had been reduced to Rs. 85,000. Arrangements should be made not to reduce the amount of scholarships which the students were getting.

*Reply of Government.*—Noted for consideration.

(3) Raising of the allotment of funds for backward community scholarships.

Mr. G. Paramasivaiah, Lingayet, Education Fund Association, Bangalore.

Mr. G. Paramasivaiah said that the Inspector-General of Education reported that the amount of money set apart for scholarships had been well utilised. The number of scholarship holders had increased while the amount allotted for the purpose was not raised. It was necessary to raise this sum to Rs. 2,00,000.

*Dewan.*—Noted.